

The Earliest Humans

Outcome: Human Migration & Beginning of Agriculture



1. Setting the Stage: Who are we?

- Evidence suggests humans could be _____ than originally thought
- Scientists use _____ to search for answers
- Artifact: _____ like tools and jewelry
- Unfortunately, _____ can leave more questions than answers
- Prehistory: time _____ the invention of _____
- Important: The _____ and there are many questions left to answer
- Two prevailing ideas (you will not be forced to pick a side):
 - _____ : Idea that a _____ put humans on earth
 - _____ : Theory that humans _____ from another being



2. Interesting Evidence Found in Africa

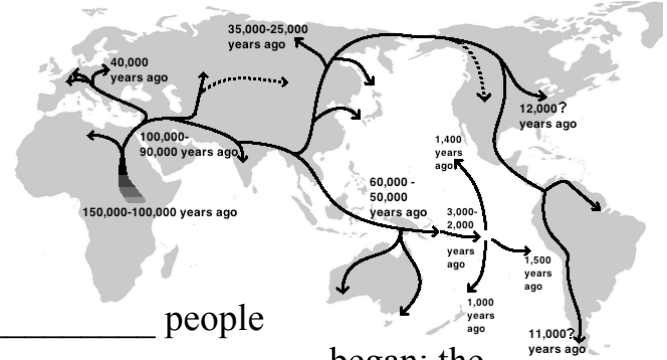
- _____ (people who study culture) and _____ (people who study fossils) attempt to use artifacts and fossils to understand early human's _____
- Culture: _____
- _____
 - Unusually _____ of female _____
 - Hominid: being that _____
 - Discovered by _____ in 1974 in Africa
 - Named after _____ "Lucy in the Sky with Diamonds"
 - Dated to be _____ million years old
- _____
 - Two hominid footprints preserved in _____ in Africa
 - Found by anthropologist _____ in 1978
 - Dated to be _____ million years old
- _____ lucy nor the laetoli footprints were made by actual humans
- Other beings such as _____, homo erectus, & _____ walked the earth before we did
- No link to these beings has been made; " _____ "



3. Humans Migrate

- Humans are known as _____ which means " _____ " due to brain size
- Eventually homo erectus & homo sapiens _____
- Early humans were _____ or highly _____ who move from place to place foraging, or searching for new sources of _____
- All early nomadic humans were also _____
- Hunter-gatherers: those whose food supply depended on _____ and _____ plant foods
- Estimates show they started leaving Africa around _____ years ago

- g. Settled in _____ years ago, China 67,000 years ago, Australia 38,000 years ago, _____ years ago, and South America 12-33,000 years ago
- h. We know this due to similar _____ found in different regions that date to roughly the same time period
- i. Shows that early humans used _____: applying knowledge, tools, and inventions to _____
- j. Why did they leave Africa?
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____



4. Agriculture Changes Everything!

- a. Early nomadic humans lived in bands of _____ people
- b. Around 10,000 years ago, the _____ began: the beginning of farming
- c. It started accidentally when some _____ near a campsite and noticed crops growing there when they came back next season
- d. _____ worldwide provided longer growing seasons
- e. Farming produces _____ than hunting or gathering
- f. More food means a _____, thus more labor
- g. Due to labor and farming methods, _____ developed
- h. Permanent settlements turn into _____, villages turn into _____, cities turn into _____
- i. Once you reach a certain population, you can begin _____
- j. Specialization: the development of _____ (other than farming)
- k. _____ was used (cut a field and burn it for nutrients)
- l. _____ or _____ of animals began as well
- m. Eventually all of this led to the creation of the first civilization on Earth in _____ called _____



Summary: